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DICKSTEIN SHAPIRO MORIN & OSHINSKY LLP 1177 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS (6TH AVENUE) 41 ST FL. NEW YORK, NY 10036-2714			KELLY, ROBERT M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1633	

DATE MAILED: 03/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/801,648

Applicant(s)

KUNG ET AL.

Examiner

Robert M. Kelly

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-9, 17-22, 27 and 28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-16, 23-26, 29 and 30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/15/04, 2/1/05</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's election of 12/21/05 is entered.

Claims 1-30 are presently pending.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group II, drawn to methods of treatment with nucleic acids, and the species of "CAG promoter" and "AAV and AdV vectors" in the reply filed on 12/21/05 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that due to the elections, the number of claims considered for art rejections would be very small. This is not found persuasive because there is no requirement for the number of claims to be considered in a restriction.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 1-9, 17-22, and 27-28 are withdrawn from prosecution as being drawn to non-elected inventions.

Claims 10-16, 23-26, and 29-30 are presently considered.

Information Disclosure Statement

Applicant's information disclosure statements have been considered and signed by the Examiner. Those references found to be duplicates of other references listed in the IDS have been initialed, and labeled "DUP" then crossed out.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Applicant's specification contains a table of contents, listing the pages of the specification as filed, however,

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such specification, if it is issued as a publication or patent, will not translate those pages into proper reference to columns and paragraphs. Hence, Applicant is requested to remove such table of contents, however, the Examiner thanks Applicant for the easy accessibility to the subject matter provided by such table of contents.

Appropriate correction is required.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: In the brief description of the drawings, there is no description for drawing 8F, and the reference to the drawings of figure 7 is written as a description of only figures 7A and 7F, not 7A through 7F.

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

New corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in this application because drawing 3B is not interpretable (i.e., it is black), and, it is not clear that Applicant meant to file a Figure 8F. Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsman outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

As a further note to Applicant, it appears that many of Applicant's figures may actually be pictures, however, Applicant has not filed a petition to enter color photographs, and as such,

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no consideration of any actual color photographs are considered, and such photographs may not copy into a patent that issues such that the pictures would be useful.

37 CFR 1.84(b) states:

(1) Black and white. Photographs, including photocopies of photographs, are not ordinarily permitted in utility and design patent applications. The Office will accept photographs in utility and design patent applications, however, if photographs are the only practicable medium for illustrating the claimed invention. For example, photographs or photomicrographs of: electrophoresis gels, blots (e.g., immunological, western, Southern, and northern), autoradiographs, cell cultures (stained and unstained), histological tissue cross sections (stained and unstained), animals, plants, in vivo imaging, thin layer chromatography plates, crystalline structures, and, in a design patent application, ornamental effects, are acceptable. If the subject matter of the application admits of illustration by a drawing, the examiner may require a drawing in place of the photograph. The photographs must be of sufficient quality so that all details in the photographs are reproducible in the printed patent.

(2) Color photographs. Color photographs will be accepted in utility and design patent applications if the conditions for accepting color drawings and black and white photographs have been satisfied. See paragraphs (a)(2) and (b)(1) of this section.

As is noted, the Examiner is unsure if such drawing is actually a photograph, or whether it is a color photograph or black-and-white photograph. Either way, if Applicant does wish photographs to be present in the specification of any patent that may issue from this Application, Applicant is requested to comply with 37 CFR 1.84.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112 – enablement

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 10-12, 13-16, 23-26, and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

The Law

In determining whether Applicant's claims are enabled, it must be found that one of skill in the art at the time of invention by Applicant would not have had to perform "undue experimentation" to make and/or use the invention claimed. Such a determination is not a simple factual consideration, but is a conclusion reached by weighing at least eight factors as set forth in In re Wands, 858 F.2d at 737, 8 USPQ.2d at 1404. Such factors are:

- (1) The breadth of the claims;
- (2) The nature of the invention;
- (3) The state of the art;
- (4) The level of one of ordinary skill in the art;
- (5) The level of predictability in the art;
- (6) The amount of direction and guidance provided by Applicant;
- (7) The existence of working examples; and
- (8) The quantity of experimentation needed to make and/or use the invention.

These factors will be analyzed, in turn, to demonstrate that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had to perform "undue experimentation" to make and/or use the invention, such experimentation being found undue as it would essentially constitute inventing Applicant's claimed invention for Applicant, and that, therefore, Applicant's claims are not enabled.

The Breadth of the Claims

Claims 10-12 encompass a method of treating any disease or any disorder in any subject in need thereof, comprising administering, by any route, an AAV vector comprising a transgene encoding any bone morphogenic protein, operably linked to any promoter. Claims 11-12 limit the promoter to a BMP promoter, or the CAG promoter, respectively.

Claims 13-16 encompass a method of treating any disease or disorder in any subject comprising administering, by any route, an AAV vector comprising a transgene comprising a promoter operably linked to SEQ ID NO: 1 (the human nucleic acid sequence encoding BMP-2) or a sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 2 (the human protein sequence of BMP-2). Claims 14-15 limit the promoter to a BMP promoter or the CAG promoter, respectively. Claim 16 limits the administration to direct administration to skeletal muscle.

Claims 23-26 encompass a method of treating any disease or disorder in any subject comprising administering, by any route, two vectors: an adenoviral vector and a AAV vector, wherein each vector comprises a transgene comprising a promoter, operably linked to either SEQ ID NO: 1 (the human nucleic acid sequence encoding BMP-2) or a sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 2 (the human protein sequence of BMP-2). Claims 24-25 limits at least one of the promoters to being a BMP promoter or the CAG promoter, respectively. Claim 26 limits the administration to direct administration to skeletal muscle.

Claims 29-30 encompass a method of treating any disease or disorder in any subject comprising administering, by any route, two vectors: an AAV vector comprising a promoter operably linked to any polypeptide-encoding sequence, and an adenoviral vector comprising a

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promoter operably linked to a second polypeptide-encoding sequence. Claim 30 requires the amount of AAV vector administered to be higher than the amount of Adenoviral vector.

These claims are broad because of the range of diseases and disorders encompassed, the levels of therapy, the variety of subjects, and the range of administration routes. Such breadth must necessarily require a large amount of information to be disclosed by the specification, in view of the art, such that the Artisan would be able to reasonably predict the embodiments encompassed by the claimed invention that would effect therapy, without having to perform such experimentation to confirm whether or not any specific embodiment would be effective for such treatment.

Furthermore, these claims are broad for encompassing administration of nucleic acids comprising a viral vector, along with separate administration of a promoter operably linked to a coding sequence. Such administrations are doubled, due to the presence of a second viral vector in claims 23-26 and 29-30.

The Amount of Direction and Guidance Provided by the Specification

The specification discusses broadly that the invention is in the field of treating preventing, treating, managing, or ameliorating diseases or disorders of all types (pp. 1-2), a broad discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of AAV vectors (pp. 2-3), a discussion of studies of the use of BMPs to effect bone repair and healing (pp. 3-4), a summary of the claimed invention and methods provided in the experimental section (pp. 4-7), definitions (pp. 7-11), a brief description of the figures (pp. 11-13), a discussion of orthotopic bone formation via Applicant's methods and cocktails of mixtures of viral vectors to effect therapy (pp. 14-15), methods of constructing the vectors (pp. 15-19), pharmaceutical compositions, which may be

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formulated for any route of formulation (pp. 19-23), methods for performing many envisioned treatments, ranging from brain, lung, kidney, and hematopoietic injury to treating bone disorders, which may require other transgenes than BMP transgenes (pp. 24-25), methods of administration to any animal (pp. 25-28), a broad review of gene therapy, which Applicant envisions as being applicable to the invention (pp. 28-33), a demonstration argued to prove therapeutic or prophylactic utility, wherein C2C12 cells are tested for proliferation, and expression of transgenes by antibody analysis, and proposed testing of the agents in suitable animal models (pp. 33-34), and a discussion of the LD50 determinations for any particular protein (pp. 34-35).

However, such broad description does not provide the specific direction and guidance the Artisan would require to reasonably predict the working embodiments, because the Artisan would not be able to reasonably predict that for any particular disorder or disease, in any particular animal type, whether administration of any particular AAV vector, encoding any particular BMP would effect any particular type therapy, through any route of administration. Such is because the transgene is not reasonably predicted to be therapeutic in any particular disorder, and for those it is applicable to, it is not reasonably predicted that enough of the target cells will be transformed and express enough stable and functional mRNA and protein therefrom, for a long enough period of time to effect treatment. Such will be shown below.

Moreover, no direction or guidance is given for the administration of a viral vector and a promoter operably linked to a coding sequence, except in the context of a viral vector comprising a nucleic acid comprising a promoter operably linked to a coding sequence.

The Existence of Working Examples

Example 6.1 demonstrates the making of AAV2 vectors comprising the human BMP-2 transgene operably linked to the CAG promoter. Example 6.2 demonstrates the expression of BMP-2 in C2C12 cells via transfected vectors of Example 6.1. Example 6.3 demonstrates in vitro transduction of C2C12 cells with consequent alkaline phosphatase activity increases in the cells. Example 6.4 demonstrates transfection of hind limb muscle of rats with the vectors of the invention, and subsequent harvest of the muscle tissue after 1-8 weeks. Example 7.1 demonstrates increased BMP-2 expression in C2C12 cells, post transfection with the vector. Example 7.2 demonstrates that the C2C12 cells show an osteoblast shape phenotype after transfection. Example 7.3 demonstrates that the same cells show increased alkaline phosphatase activity, which Applicant argues demonstrates obvious differentiation of myoblasts into osteoblasts. Examples 7.4 and 7.5 demonstrate the formation of bone-like structure in the muscle tissue of rats after injection, intramuscularly, of AAV vectors alone, or with Adenoviral vectors, each vector comprising the transgene for BMP-2.

However, given Applicant's demonstration of inappropriate bone-like structure formation, the Artisan would not reasonably predict treatment of anything. Such inappropriate bone formation is not only unrelated to treating any disorder or disease, but appears to only have use in the study of the molecular mechanisms of bone formation, with the future goal of effecting treatment of bone disorders.

The Nature of the Invention

Applicant's invention is in the nature of gene therapy. Gene therapy is generally not enabling of new inventions in the field.

With regard to gene therapy, while progress has been made in recent years for gene transfer *in vivo*, vector targeting to desired tissues *in vivo* continues to be a difficulty as supported by numerous teachings available in the art. For example, Deonarain (1998) Expert Opin. Ther. Pat., 8: 53-69, indicates that one of the biggest problems hampering successful gene therapy is the “ability to target a gene to a significant population of cells and express it at adequate levels for a long enough period of time” (p. 53, first paragraph). Deonarain reviews new techniques under experimentation in the art which show promise but states that such techniques are even less efficient than viral gene delivery (p. 65, CONCLUSION). Verma (1997) Nature, 389: 239-242, reviews vectors known in the art for use in gene therapy and discusses problems associated with each type of vector. The teachings of Verma indicate a resolution to vector targeting has not been achieved in the art (entire article). Verma also teaches appropriate regulatory elements may improve expression, but it is unpredictable what tissues such regulatory elements target (p. 240, sentence bridging columns 2 and 3). Verma states that “The Achilles heel of gene therapy is gene delivery and this is the aspect we will concentrate on here. Thus far, the problem has been an inability to deliver genes efficiently and to obtain sustained expression ... The use of viruses (viral vectors) is a powerful technique, because many of them have evolved a specific machinery to deliver DNA to cells. However, humans have an immune system to fight off the virus, and our attempts to deliver genes in viral vectors have been confronted by these host responses (e.g., p. 239, col. 3).

Further, Eck et al. (1996) Goodman & Gilman’s The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, McGraw-Hill, New York, NY., pp. 77-101, states that the fate of the DNA vector itself (volume of distribution, rate of clearance into the tissues, etc.), the *in vivo* consequences of

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altered gene expression and protein function, the fraction of vector taken up by the target cell population, the trafficking of the genetic material within cellular organelles, and the rate of degradation of the DNA, the level of mRNA produced, the stability of the mRNA produced, the amount and stability of the protein produced, and the protein's compartmentalization within the cell, or its secretory fate, once produced, are all important factors for a successful gene therapy (e.g., bridging pp. 81-82). In addition, Gorecki (2001) Expert Opin. Emerging Drugs 6(2): 187-98) reports that "the choice of vectors and delivery routes depends on the nature of the target cells and the required levels and stability of expression" for gene therapy, and obstacles to gene therapy *in vivo* include "the development of effective clinical products" and "the low levels and stability of expression and immune responses to vectors and/or gene products" (e.g., ABSTRACT).

Further, these conclusions continue to exist, even in the Art examining the nature of the invention after the date of Applicant's filing. To wit, for example, Worgall (2005) *Pediatr. Nephrol.*, 20: 118-24 recognizes that a number of hurdles must still be overcome to make gene therapy applicable for human diseases (ABSTRACT). Some of these problems include lack of persistent expression (ABSTRACT), targeting of any specific tissue (p. 118, col. 2), the fact that any specific serotype of AAV may not even infect the target tissue of interest, although AAV type 1 is known to infect muscle well (p. 120, col. 2, paragraph 2), problems with immune responses, not only to the vector, but to the expressed transgene (p. 121, paragraph bridging columns). Moreover, even if particular vector can transform the specific organ, any specific cell type within that organ may prove problematic (pp. 121-22, paragraph bridging). In concluding, Worgall notes that gene therapy has in general come a long way since its inception, but still faces

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significant challenges before it can become reasonably predictable for human gene therapy, and, by analogy, to any animal gene therapy (CONCLUSION). What Worgall believes will be required for such is the development of new vector systems, and therapy strategies for a variety of acquired and inherited diseases, the efficacy of such systems needs to be vigorously studied before such can be reasonably predictable (Id.).

Another, exacerbated by the fact that the fact, as shown in Worgall that specific serotypes of AAV may not transfect the tissue of interest is that any particular patient may already be immune to the specific vector type used in performing gene therapy, requiring use of another serotype which may not transfect the target cells of interest, thereby negating therapy (Nathwani, et al. (2004) Vox Sang., 87: 73-81, p. 75, paragraph bridging columns). Moreover, various forms of administration may lead to wide dissemination and transduction of non-target tissues, leading to side effects, such as development of neutralizing antibodies to the transgene product, or severe inflammatory responses, which may negate any therapeutic effect (p. 78, last paragraph). In conclusion, Dr. Nathwani concludes, gene therapy is relatively new, and requires the researcher to take stock of the current problems and invest time into unraveling the biological mechanisms that underlie viral entry into a cell, transport to the cell nucleus, and persistent of genome, as well as long term expression of the proteins encoded (p. 79, paragraph bridging columns). Again, this is echoing the nature of the invention shown by the earlier art of record, that it is not reasonably predictable that any particular vector, administered by any particular route, will transform enough of the target tissue, and do so for a long enough period of time, to express the transgene for a long enough period of time to effect any particular treatment.

The State of the Prior Art

The majority of the prior art for gene therapy involving BMPs involves the regeneration of bone, and there exists no art of record that such BMPs can be used to treat any disorder or disease. To wit, for example, the Art of record does not demonstrate that BMPs expression in any particular tissue would effect treatment for Parkinson's disease or muscular dystrophy, osteopetrosis, or even cancer treatment. At best, Applicant appears to rely on the fact that BMPs are members of the super-family of TGF cytokines, and as such, argues that BMPs are therefore TGF cytokines. However, being a member of the super-family does not mean that BMPs are cytokines for treatment of any particular disorder. For example, it has long been known that the BMP's are classified in smaller subgroups of BMP, based on structure (Leong, et al. (1996) *Int. J. Biochem. Cell. Biol.*, 28(12): 1293-96, p. 1293, paragraph bridging columns), which appear to have distinct effects, and which effects differ depending on the animal they are acting within (Id.). Hence, by such argument, these proteins also being members of receptor-binding proteins, should effect all signaling pathways in the cell. In essence, simple classification does not mean that these proteins would have any other effect, except those known effects. To wit, even within the small group of BMPs, it is clear that particular members of the genera of BMPs are not reasonably predicted to encourage, but actually block, bone formation (Derner, et al. (2005) *Clin. Podiatr. Med. Surg.*, 22: 607-18, p. 611, first paragraph). Hence, within this closer related group of BMPs, even bone formation function is not common to each of the proteins of the genera. Further, in many cases, when treated by known-effective protein BMP therapy, many patients do not fuse the newly-rendered bone to the present bone (p. 612), and lastly, Derner recognizes that

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gene therapy methods hold promise, but similarly recognizes that it is not yet reasonably predictable with regard to efficacious treatments (pp. 615-16, paragraph bridging).

The specific field of gene therapy to effect bone repair is essentially synthesized by one of the early success stories in the field, disclosed by Alden, et al. (1999) J. Neurosurg., Spine 1, 90 : 109-14. One of the most important aspects of this is that when the vectors are injected into the musculature, bone formation is not the normal bone, but is limited to the site of injection, not within the bone (p. 110, paragraph bridging columns). Moreover, it is apparent that the concentration of the BMP is paramount to the effects it will stimulate, requiring the range of micromolar concentrations to promote bone differentiation (pp. 112-133, paragraph bridging columns), and hence, it is not reasonably predictable that the concentrations made in muscle would induce bone formation distant to the site of injection. Moreover, the new bone formed does not fuse with the bone already present, being separated by a cartilaginous tissue, which may be due to expression in the periosteum of other factors that prevent such fusion (p. 113, paragraph 1). Hence, if these bones do not fuse, it is not reasonably predictable that the newly formed bone would become part of the skeletal structure to help with any particular disorder. It is further noted that such lack of fusion is completely distinct from that seen in protein therapy, demonstrating that protein therapy is not reasonably predictive of therapy by gene therapy (Id.). In fact, Alden recognizes that many issues still need to be addressed to make such therapy reasonably predictable, including inter-species differences, the fact that may distinct BMPs may be required to be expressed, along with possible other factors, and lastly, it is clear that attenuation of expression remained a problem (p. 113 in general). Therefore, from Alden, the Artisan would not reasonably predict treatment across species, or with any particular vector, to

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treat any particular condition, as even within the BMPs, the concentrations required for any particular effect need to be carefully maintained, and even then, contrary to protein therapy results, the bone formed does not appear to fuse with endogenous bone.

The Level of Skill in the Art

The level of skill in the art is high, being that of a Ph.D. or M.D., however, given that the field is still generally not found reasonably predictable, as evidenced by the other sections, the Artisan would still not reasonably predict any therapy for any particular disorder or disease in any particular animal.

The Level of Predictability in the Art

The level of predictability in the art is such the Artisan would not reasonably predict that any disorder or disease could be treated, ameliorated, or prophylactically treated by the claimed methods. Such is because the diseases are not fully understood, and often do not even appear to involve BMP, and further because any particular BMP, delivered by AAV vector, by any particular route, is not reasonably predicted to transfect enough of the target tissues, in large enough amounts, and express enough stable and functional mRNA and protein therefrom, for a long enough period of time to effect treatment. Moreover, even for bone treatments, some disorders, like osteopetrosis, would be exacerbated by the methods, and due to the localized nature of the effected bone formation, and its apparent inability to fuse with normal bone, when performed by gene therapy methods, the Artisan could not reasonably predict any particular working embodiment. Further, this is exacerbated by the fact that the Artisan would not reasonably predict treatment of any other animal, from the treatment of any particular species. The Art, and Applicant's specification appear to be limited to demonstrations of gene therapy in

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mice and rats, however, such is not even therapy, much less predictive of treating any other animal. Ectopic bone formation simply not known to be wanted in any therapy of record, and appears not to be related to any treatment.

The Amount of Experimentation Required to Practice the Invention

The Artisan would have to perform experimentation to determine the disorders, routes of treatment, types of BMP, and whether cocktails of differing AAVs are required to effect any particular treatment, in any particular animal. Moreover, this is exacerbated by the fact that treatment of one particular species is not predictive of treatment in another, and the fact that those gene therapy experiments of record demonstrate a lack of fusion of the newly-made bone with that of the endogenous bone. Lastly, experimentation would be required for determining the scope of treatments that could be effected via the various routes, wherein a viral vector and a separate promoter operably linked to a coding sequence, which is doubled by the second viral vector and promoter operably linked to a coding sequence in some claims. Hence, more experimentation would be required.

Such experimentation is considered undue, essentially because it amounts to inventing Applicant's claimed subject matter for Applicant.

Conclusion

Because of the amount of experimentation, Applicant's claimed subject matter is not enabled.

Conclusion

No Claim is allowed.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert M. Kelly, Art Unit 1633, whose telephone number is (571) 272-0729. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9:00am-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dave Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-0731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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